MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1853.

The Charleston Mercury, commenting upon the Monroe doctrine, says: "As a maxim of practical policy, to be carefully guarded and always acted spond. on to the extent with which it is consistent with the true interests of the country, the Monroe doctrine is the plain dictate of sound statesmanship, and in that form will meet with universal support in the United States. To carry it further is to · make it absurd in reason and worthless in prac-' tice ; for it is sure, sooner or later, to be violated in some obscure corner, and the violation to be unredressed. . We shall have the ridicule of enacting 'a pompous law, which on trial was found not worth enforcing."

Mr. E. BROOKS, one of the Editors of the New York Express, is now in Havana, and in writing to his paper gives some well-timed cautions against placing implicit confidence in the stories of outrages upon American vessels which have been so frequent of late. He says that "the Georgiana, Susan Loud, and Captain Gray affairs had hardly the semblance of fact to sustain many of the published reports of examinations growing out of these occurrences." And yet each one of these affairs was made the security programme implying exclusive right. It ob- emigrants in other countries, without regard to sex, chacause of much bitter feeling in the United States, and furnished topics for strong denunciations of the late Administration. Mr. Brooks also says:

"My impression is that so many falsehoods are sent to the United States in regard to the Island of Cuba, and the condition of things here, that no reliance can be placed upon the bulk of published political correspondence dated at Havana, and published at home. Not that there are not real grievances, but that prejudice, passion, or ignorance guide many of the pens that record the state of affairs in Cuba." \*

## THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

The intelligent and well-informed Paris corre spondent of the Journal of Commerce, in the annexed extract from his last letter, disposes of the rumors of war lately got up by the London press Newspapers in England, as we may say every where, would seem ever to delight in the prospect of war; they are always imagining or fabricating some cause of national hostility, and exaggerate every incident that appears likely to engender illfeeling and provoke strife. The extract shows, too, how ignorant the cleverest of those journals often are when they discourse most confidently about questions of State and the intricacies of diplomacy; but, knowing that the public loves excitement, as fast as the cloud of one rupture is dissipated the world is menaced with another; and, indeed, they seem sometimes almost to regret the failure of their predictions. In fact, we incline to think that onehalf at least of the ill-feeling of the world is due to this propensity of the English and American press to exaggerate difficulties, and keep the public mind in a state of agitation and alarm. No one here, it is true, cares much about so distant a war as that at any time extinguish the Ottoman power in Eu- conflicts and inveterate animosities may ensue. pe, if her interest or ambition demanded it. . But there are guarantees for her forbearance which amfrom Russia to Constantinople," but the stumps were cleared away by DIEBITSCH, and the Balkanscaled; but there are still obstacles in that road more formidable for Russia than the Balkan.

Paris, March 24, 1853. You must be on your guard in relation to the London articles about the warlike aspect of European affairs. There will be no serious contest in the Turkish question. The London Times possesses extraordinary skill in the confection of long oracular leaders, without any material of ascertained fact or design. The correspondents of that great organ and of the Morning Chronicle have written You have seen that Lord J. Russell stated in the House of the part of the Emperor. His whole scheme of internal to Austria, in which the British and French Governments industrial progress and the creation of vast peace inte- effect on Wednesday next, when he will enter upon his acquiesced; and the concessions were completed at the rests, constitutes a sufficient pledge of his sincerity. very time that those correspondents related circumstan- If the European Sovereigns and Cabinet Ministers ever

Lord Stratford de Redeliffe, the British Ambassador for formed. Constantinople, passed three days of last week in Paris, in constant communication with the Emperor, the Ministurned from the Porte. It is understood that all international views were abundantly discussed, and joint measures definitely concerted. Lords Aberdeen and Russell had already declared that a complete, cordial understanding and common policy bound the British and French the 12th instant, on his way from Raleigh to Hillsborough, Cabinets in regard to the Ottoman Power. No one doubts North Carolina. He got out of his buggy to arrange some that Austria communicated to both the demands she meant part of the harness, when his horse took fright and run to prefer at Constantinople, and obtained their assent, off, throwing him down and drawing the wheel of the bug-The Journal des Debats of this morning "hits the right gy over him. Fortunately this occurred near the place nail on the head" in suggesting that Russia has, like where some hands were at work on the railroad, and one a ferry that costs \$25,000 yearly by a bridge, and enable Austria, come to an understanding with the two Powers of them assisted him home, which he reached about ten a freight engine to take twenty-five long freight cars in respecting the mission of Prince Menschikoff, and satis- o'clock at night. It was found that he was severely fied them with assurances of abstinence from all preten- bruised and cut upon the face and other parts of his body. sion or action which might seriously endanger the peace- We are happy to learn that he is improving, and we hope ful relations of the Christian world.

The following extract from the last letter of the same writer shows what is thought in Europe of the bellicose language of some of our own statesmen:

PARIS, APRIL 4. Our Journal des Debats, which rarely neglects quesat first, to my surprise, from comments on President Prence's inaugural speech. But on the 30th ultimo M ARMAND BERTIN, proprietor and editor, a publicist of high order and influence, allotted to it nearly two columns and a half. The real Monroe doctrine is exceedingly well

and reasonings being collated, Mr. Bertin concludes that there is nothing in common between the original doctrine and the policy now propounded. Jackson did not venture so far as his present successor; the programme of the extreme Democratic party is accepted; the theory of conquest espoused and advocated by the Executive chief! Canada is threatened as well as Cuba and Mexico; in fact, the programme is nothing less than the domination of the new continent by the United States. Such is the strain of the Debats, to which other French organs re-

There are elaborate leading editorial articles on American politics in the London Morning Chronicle and the Daily News of the 2d instant. The speech of Senator Douglas is their principal theme; he provided occasion for manifestations of surprise and a little spiteful derision, in his allegations that England keeps up Gibraltar and her posts at Good Hope in order to command American commerce, and retains the Bermudas and Bahamas was not, I presume, seriously uttered, or is a misapprehension of the stenographers. The Chronicle says:

"Here thus have we been dreaming of the Czar, the our attention in turn; and all the while intelligence from America, pronounced by transatiantic correspondents to be most momentous, has stirred the great majority of perplexity as to what in the world it can all mean.

The Daily News, as you know, is the chief Radical progress of the United States; nevertheless it cannot upon the innocent people of that city, and of all Lombarbrook the notion that Great Britain, however monarchical, is unfriendly to Republican America, nor the destiny and issued a decree sequestering the estates of all Lombard

"We must protest against the monstrous assumption that no European Power has the right to interfere in the politics of American States, or to establish colonies in American waste lands. There is no European nation that carries on commerce with Mexico, Brazil, Chili, or any other American State, but has an equal right to con-tract alliances and conduct negotiations with those States that the Republic of North America has. The citizens of the United States have no 'dog-in-the-manger' right to exclude European settlers from waste regions in North or South America, which have not yet been taken possession of, either by themselves or any other nation, or to prevent them from forming settlements within the territories of other American States by the consent of the Govern-ments. The 'Monroe doctrine' was honest and endura-ble, as Monroe conceived it. In the infancy of the Repub-lic he feared that European monarchs might surround it by colonies meant to act aggressively against republican stitutions. Of that there is now no danger. The men who affect to adopt the Monroe policy now contemplate applying it to the justification of very different ends—their dream is of indefinite never-ending annexation."

A diffusive and lively, and, I may add, generous and salutary, sensation has been excited in this capital by the errand and address of the delegation to the Emperor from the three thousand London bankers, merchants, traders, and others in regard to the British sentiment. London could scarcely have furnished a more imposing mass of names from the classes thus represented. The Moniteur allots six of its broad columns to the list, and prints the ensible address and the sensible reply in its largest and clearest characters. Our journals devoted to the Empire exult in the testimony and objects from the other side of the channel; they understand the delegation as conveying the judgment and wishes, not of the London constituency lone, but of the body of the British nation; and they contrast the disclaiming and sympathy thus expressed with the spirit and design of the writers who have so strenuously and unremittingly labored to persuade the world that Louis Napoleon was an incarnation of the quintessence of cruelty and despotism, and the French Government altogether a perfect demonocracy. We may infer, from the impression of the London thousands of leading and christian men of business and capital, how would be between Turkey and her neighbors, either monstrous have been the misrepresentations and rancor of Russia or Austria, if it were to stop there; and it a portion-the larger unfortunately-of the British press, is not any deep interest in that question which has both political and literary. It is, in truth, highly culsuggested these unpremeditated remarks. They pable to draw, without certain foundation-unquestionhave been suggested by learning how extremely ill- able evidence-hideous pictures of a foreign Government have been suggested by learning how extremely III-informed the London journals were when they were sitions, and thus create alarms, jealousies, antipathies, so authoritatively discussing the Turkish question, which resist in the end all facts, even the most cogentwhich was so soon to plunge Continental Europe all professions conciliatory, even the most honest and eminto the horrors of war. Doubtless Russia might phatic-and from which ruinous, sanguinary, protracted

Some of the London editors labor to diminish the bition cannot disregard. There would be consequences too grave and too obvious to be shut out of nary import and effect. Not only the members of the seview. The late JOHN RANDOLPH remarked, in one veral political departments and bodies here and the Court of his erratic speeches, that it was "a stumpy road are unfeignedly gratified, but the commercial world and the heads of the industrial classes put on it the most encouraging interpretation and augury.

Much is written already in our journals respecting the French Universal Exhibition of 1855. A kindly spirit prevails towards the Dublin and New York Exhibitions-all excellent peace congresses.

Another British delegation, in whose object the United States have a deep, perhaps the principal interest, appeared at the Tuileries on Tuesday, and was not less cordially greeted. I refer to the British gentlemen of the company for the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by the canal across the Isthmus of Darien. You rigmarole without end about transactions at Constantino it right, "as a matter of courtesy," to offer to the United drawn as to the continuance of kind relations be ple and negotiations and difficulties at Rome in the mat. States a share in the undertaking, nor the assurances of ter of the coronation by the Pope of Louis Napoleon, a continued principle, well calculated peace policy, on Commons explicitly the concessions of the Ottoman Porte administration, as it is daily developed in the direction of

tially a final rupture. On the 18th instant Lord John read the revelations and political disquisitions of the evaded the call upon him for information concerning the adaily press at what is called a crisis by editors and cordirections reported to have been transmitted from Con. respondents, they must-to use a vulgar parlance-laugh stantinople to the commander of the British fleet at Malta. in their sleeves. The Austro-Turkish and the Russo-The French Mediterranean squadron was ordered on Turkish questions have been wonderfully investigated Saturday last to repair to the Greek waters, and set sail and elucidated, and, strange to tell, they have from day from Toulon in thirty-six hours after the arrival of the to day, portentous as the aristocracy of the pen repreorders. It is probable that the same destination, or a sented them, so dwindled in consequence and menace for station near to the Dardanelles, has been assigned to the the peace of Europe, and even their intrinsic import, that British fleet, which was at Malta; but these circum- they no longer beget an apprehension or an earnest instances are not in the least ominous as to the peace of quiry. You will discover by the article of the London Times of the 28th ultimo that it was at length well in-

The last link in the line of railroad forming a direct connexion between Norfolk and Raleigh (N. C.) having ter of Foreign Affairs, the new French Ambassador to the been completed, the event will be celebrated on Tuesday Porte, and the Marquis de la Vallette, who has just reguests. The invitation has been extended to the City Council of Baltimore.

> The Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM was near being killed on that he will soon entirely recover from the injury.

The Legislature of New York has taken a recess until the 24th of May, having first passed a partial or temporary supply bill; also, one making appropriations to pay the interest on the canal certificates, and others specified in the report of the proceedings. Nothing was done with when it is exposed to public view. For this reason, setions of foreign politics, and retains its old authority by the canal appropriation bill. Nothing, in fact, was done cresy is always best; and those who have been long its intelligence and good sources of information, abstained that might not as easily have been accomplished without

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts has adopted an order directing the Committee on Education secret or not, as they think proper. Remember that what to inquire what legislation if any, is necessary to protect I recommend is removed from mystery; in fact, I recemexpounded in the first column; its sufficient and peculiar motives and limitation are fairly recited, along with pormotives and limitation are fairly recited, along with pormotive and limitation are fairly recited, along with pormoti

### THE AUSTRO-PIEDMONT DIFFICULTY.

An American gentleman residing in Piedmont writes very intelligent letters to the Newark Advertiser, from which we have frequently quoted for the instruction of our readers in the affairs of the Northern Italian States, and especially during the time of the war between the Kingdom of Sardinia and Austria. In that war our readers will remember Piedmont was vanquished, in the defeat of the gallant Charles Albert, in 1849; but its indepenlence was spared and its liberal institutions preserved. Since the peace which then followed, some difficulties have occasionally arisen between the same parties, growing out of the contiguity of to the Church, and after a solemn To Deum they or hindrance whatever. Lombardy, an appanage of Austria, and the independent States of Sardinia, especially since the late only as constant sentinels over the United States. This abortive revolt in Milan induced greater rigor on the part of Austria over her Italian subjects. This brief explanation may assist some of our Sultan, and Prince Menschikoff; we have pondered over the preparations of France, and grumbled at the obstinacy of the Kaffirs; a hundred little incidents have rivet-GENOA, MARCH 21, 1858.

All minds here are just now absorbed with the threatening aspects of the relations of Sardinia and Austria. The papers have informed you that the recent feeble and most inconsiderate outbreak at Milan has furnished Austria organ; it has always shown favor to the institutions and an apology, or an occasion, for the severest impositions dy; and that, among other arbitrary measures, it had racter, circumstances, justice, equity, or the rights of

Many of the most worthy naturalited citizens of this ountry (Piedmont) have thus been suddenly reduced om affluence to absolute poverty, and that without the slightest possible appearance of justice; for none of the class to which they belong have any sympathy with the movers of the Milan outbresk. They are generally people of the highest rank and intelligence; distinguished during ong years of residence in Piedmont for their orderly love of its free institutions, and scrupulously abstaining from any course of conduct that could compromise their adopted country. They do not, it is well known, (even by the Austrian Government, at all sympathize with Mazzini in his views of liberating Italy, much as they desire the independence of their country. Some of them are members of the Sardinian Parliament, and one is a member of the

Of course, this country could not be indifferent to a neasure which thus strikes it, through a gross outrage pon the rights of some of its best citizens; men, and omen too, who left Lombardy many years ago under the imperial decrees authorizing emigration, and some of them with certificates of release from the imperial authorities; and their right to retain their ancient family estates is expressly recognised by the treaties between Austria and Sardinia, made subsequent to the war of

The Government at Turin accordingly addressed a repectful remonstrance to the Cabinet at Vienna, accomanied with the suggestion of some just discrimination in the application of the decree among the various classes struck by it; and especially insisting upon the observance of the treaties referred to. The reply is in a high degree imperious, uncompromising, and denunciatory. It declines to argue the question of legality, assumes that the safety and happiness of the Empire call for the severest neasures, and charges Sardinia with fostering and protecting hordes of refugees who have been guilty of high treason. It is further alleged that the estates and the intelligence of its naturalized citizens are always at the service of rebels, and that they are all "assassins" in

An appeal from such violent treatment will be made the other Powers of Europe, who are bound by the alliance of 1815, and it is impossible now to conjecture the esult. I take for granted that the suspension of diplomatic relations will take place very soon; for Austria is nexorable in its ferocity, and Sardinia too conscious of her rights, and too firm in her integrity, to yield an inch It is truly a painful crisis, and the most serious consequences may spring out of it.

Mr. MARSH, our Minister at Constantinople, now in ce has just received de concerning the Dr. King affair at Athens, whither he goes magnates of London to Louis Napoleon, but the mere fact in a few days. The United States frigate Cumberland

# THE ENGLISH PRESS.

There appears in the last received London Chronicle a very complimentary leader on the Speech of Mr. EVERETT in the American Senate. The writer appears to take the most pacific view of the present feelings between the great body of the peo ple of this country and her wisest legislators towards the Government of Great Britain. The same journal, of a previous date, takes notice of the proeedings of the British authorities at Greytown, Central America, and also of the speech of Mr DOUGLAS in the Senate, on the Monroe doctrine, will not overlook the statement that the company deemed and in both articles the same calm conclusions are tween the two Governments

> Ex-Governor PHILIP F. THOMAS has sent into the Gov. ernor his resignation as Comptroller of Maryland, to take duties as Collector of the port of Baltimore. Dr. BRIS-COE on Friday entered upon the duties of Navy Agent for Bultimore .- Baltimore Patriot.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF GOLD DUST .- The police authori ties of New York have been furnished with information respecting a heavy robbery of gold dust on board the steamship Union, which reached that port on Wednesday to contain shot and iron weights instead of gold dust. The boxes were double cased, and banded with iron, with seals nearly as good as new, showing that the operators were skilled in their business. The amount of missing dust reaches nearly \$20,000, the insurance of which falls upon two or three banking houses in New York. It is thought that the robbery was committed at some point where the steamer touched during her homeward passage.

A proposition is before the Legislature of Massachusett two millions of dollars, to perforate a tunnel by machinery through the Hoosac mountains, on the route of the Troy and Greenfield (Mass.) railroad. The report made to the Legislature arrives at the following conclusion :

"That the tunnel route will make a reduction of twen ty-two to seventy miles in distance between Troy and the city of Boston, and all the northern towns of Massachusetts; that it will reduce the summit elevation 640 feet, perpendiculary diminish the grade from 83 to 39 feet to the mile, obliterate seven entire miles of curves, replace place of ten to fourteen, the usual number on the three livisions of the Western-thus reducing the cost of transportation about one half, and enabling Boston to participate in the Western business, amounting to three and a half millions of tons on the Hudson, and increasing at the rate of more than half a million yearly.'

POLITICAL SECRETS .- There is an awkwardness in a se cret which enables discerning men invariably to find it out; and it may be depended upon that, whenever the public business ought to be kept secret, it always suffer trusted with the conduct of public affairs are in the habit of never making known public business of any descripthe calling of an extra session. A summer sitting of some length is to be anticipated.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

of never making known public business of any description that it is not necessary the public should know. The consequence is, that secresy becomes natural to them, and as much a habit as it is to others to talk of public. matters; and they have it in their power to keep things

# FROM MEXICO.

We have dates from Mexico to the 5th of April. On the 1st the arrival of SANTA ANNA in the English steamer was telegraphed from Uloa, and all the people turned out and made arrangements to receive In about two hours the steamer came up, with the English and Mexican flags at mast-head, and for the fifth time Santa Anna became master of the leaving, had their passages paid in the best places of the destinies of Mexico. He was received with a salute vessel, were visited by their friends and countrymen, and of artillery from the Castle and from the Mexican by some ladies, who contributed to their relief, and finally steamer "Estado de Mexico." The authorities of left on Sunday morning, in good spirits. The worst Vera Cruz received him with great ceremony-mili- them will probably be banished and the rest pardoned tary and religious formalities. A triumphal arch was and it is probable that a part of the number will find their erected, and the whole procession passed under it way to the United States. To all the proffered attentions, from the steamer. The grand procession then passed contributions, friendships, and favors there has been no let conducted the President to the National Palace, where he had announced to him that he had receiv- plaints of the British Government, is making a show of ed eighteen of the three and twenty States in favor suppressing the slave trade. A great many slaves were were illuminations, fire-works, vivas, serenades, &c. clamation he issued from Vera Cruz:

PROCLAMATION OF SANTA ANNA. MEXICANS: On putting my foot on the soil of my country, I salute you with the liveliest emotions. My breast palpitated with tenderness from the moment that my eyes began to discover from the shores the elevated mountains which indicated the preximity of a land, every thing in which is dear to my heart, and in which every thing recalls to me the most grateful remembrances.

You have summoned me, believing that I should be useful in freeing you from that state of anarchy and dissolution into which you have fallen; and I have not hesitated to listen to your voice. You have me now upon your soil, resolved to devote all my strength to an object so important. But, if I have been ready to obey your call, it was with the belief that I could count upon your hearty co-operation. My firm resolution will be of no use—to consecrate myself entirely to the salvation of my country—if each one of you does not aid me by co-opera-ting with all your power for the attainment of these

Far from thinking of avenging myself for ancient injuries, let all those who have sought to be my enemies dis-miss all fear. All the past is forgotten; and on treading the soil of my country, I present to all the hand of friendship. Neither have I come to aid or assist any particu lar party. I come alone to raise the sacred standard of ion, and I summon all Mexicans to follow it, whatever may have been their opinions hitherto. Every one whose heart beats and responds to the voice of his coun-

try, he is my friend, he is my companion.

Mexicans! We have been too long in pursuit of chimerical ideas—too long a time have we lost in intestine dissensions. A mournful reality has come at last to re-lieve us from this afflicting error. Cast your eye over the map of your country, and you will perceive that a great part of our territory has been lost. Examine the condi-tion of your landed estates, and you will find only disorder, abuse, and ruin. What is your credit among foreign nations? What estimation do you enjoy among foreign people? Where is the army in whose ranks I have had the honor to fight—that army which achieved your inde-pendence—in which it is my glory to have had no small part; that army which I conducted across the deserts, and, conquering difficulties which seemed insuperable, led to the frontier of the Republic, whose boundaries a foreign enemy had invaded, and on which I combatted, though with little fortune, yet not without honor, when your capital was occupied by your enemies?

Mexicans! Let us turn our reflections upon ourselves Let us profit by the severe lessons of experience. Let us repair the errors we have committed. You have me here contribute my part towards those honorable reparations Labor with me in good faith in this glorious work, and today we can achieve for our country national honor, and a name that we shall not blush to publish.

Soldiers! Companions in arms! Come at once to your who has never abandoned you in a moment of misfor-tune—who bears upon his body honorable wounds, and who has exposed with you his bosom to the balls of the enemy in the days of your reverses. Listen now to a voice not unknown to you. Come to your general and your friend. Restore yourselves to your noble and illustrious profession, from which an attempt has been made ship which exist among all nations, and which we ought to cultivate with careful attention, do not now make necesby the consul for sary your arms, yet let us be ready, if the national hon-or should demand it, to 'prove before all the world the valor that ever has warmed the bosoms of Mexican sol- ship to give the usual bonds (\$1,000 in each case) that he

your country be a day of general reconciliation; and let the jubilee which causes me to find myself among you assure me that it will find you all coming to, and united around, the national standard—hearing you all cry out with the same union and enthusiasm, as in 1821, "Viva but in reality there was none, and the consul finally asked la Patria, Viva la Independencia." These are the desires and secured the captain's release from the payment of the with which I respond to your call. These are the vows of your compatriot and friend.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. Heroic Vera Cruz, April 2d, 1858.

# THE PRECIOUS METALS IN ENGLAND.

The London papers received by the steamer Pacific annews is no later than before received. Her passage was eighty-six days. She carried to England on freight 103,000 ounces Australian gold, and £80,000 in the hands opportunity were several very successful adventurers. One brought \$75,000 made in a public house at Melbourne : two others \$150,000, made by keeping a circus ; a carter, \$10,000; and one man on board had a nugget of pounds averdupois, worth \$2,560.

Besides the large sum brought by the steamer, several in gold, and the West-India packet carried in \$915,000 in very decided falling off in the gold export to the continent.

n Great Britain continues, and it is likely to receive an sharing in the profits of gold digging. additional impetus from the golden accounts and practical night. Upon opening the wooden boxes they were found results brought by the Great Britain and other vessels now arriving from Melbourne and Sydney.

rican gentleman bought for cash a circular letter of credit remunerating returns .- Journal of Commerce. from a mercantile firm in the city, addressed to their agents on the continent, and this document authorized the various houses to whom it was addressed to honor his drafts. o authorize a loan of the State's credit to the amount of firm on the funds which they had thus received for the strong temptation to that description of persons they, the garnishees or issuers of the credit, incurred no The table is like an ordinary one, with a top formed of jury found that the money passed absolutely to the gar-

> VERMONT LIQUOR LAW .-- An instance of the enforceme of the liquor law in Vermont, under circumstances of peculiar stringency, occurred in Stockbridge last week. A \$17.55, which he paid. These statements are vouched for by the Woodstock Age. The enemies of the law need only a few cases of this kind to ensure its repeal.

GRAND INDIAN COUNCIL .- The Fort Smith Herald learns that the Grand Indian Council of all the Indian tribes is to be held on the south side of the Canadian river, in the neighborhood of the Red Hills, about 350 miles from Fort Smith, about the middle of May.

### LATE FROM HAVANA

Editorial Correspondence of the New York Express.

HAVANA, APRIL 12, 1853. were ordered to be executed last week, with others who were confined with them in the prison here, are on their way to Cadiz, to await the orders of the Queen. They received presents of money before

The Government here, stimulated by constant com

of his resuming the Presidency. At night there recently landed at Cardenas, and in so conspicuous manner that the Government had to take notice of the SANTA ANNA remained in Vera Cruz four days, matter to escape the charge of winking at a most palpawhere a sumptuous banquet was given him, when he went to his hacienda. The following is the Proparty arrived here from Cardenas on Saturday and one hundred and fifty previously. They will ultimately be given to their owners, who are fined and punished for the nonce; or, if too much fuss is made about the matter, the slaves will be set free. The authorities fear England, and British force here, (we have not even a cock-boat;) and, second, because England keeps one man here, very able, very faithful, and subject to no changes of administration at home. The influence of the United States would be precisely equal under precisely the same circumstances.

I omitted to mention, in my last letter, that common rumor here, Spanish and American, semi-official and pri vate statements, declared that the Spanish Government had authorized the payment to George Law of \$300,000 for detentions, annoyances, and losses experienced in the troubles of last year by the conduct of the Cuban authoritroubles of last year by the conduct of the Cuban authorities towards the steamer Cherokee. The sum, it is also said, is to be paid from the revenues of the island. The remanesation is deemed a very liberal one by the authorities here, and it is very just the Island should be taxed to pay it. Unhappily, however, by the local law, the great bulk of taxes comes out of foreigners.

Capt. Ward, of the Cornelia, of New York, has been in some little trouble here again, owing to his bringing in

two seamen, or one sailor and an apprentice boy, without having their names properly entered upon the ship's papers in New York, or properly filed here. His fine was \$10 for himself, and \$25 for each of the persons illegally brought in; or, in all, about \$70 for neglect of duty. The demand, like many other impositions inflicted upon Americans and other foreigners, would have been avoided if there had been an observance of law at home. Through there had been an observance of law at home. Through the Consul the captain has protested against the exaction, and in whole or part hopes to have his fine restored. One of the sailors thus irregularly shipped deserted for a time, and, had he not been found, the Captain of the Port gave notice that the vessel would be detained until the lost man was produced and reshipped. Happily he was discovered just as the Consul was called upon to seek release or redress for the ship at the hands of the Captain-

The number of American ships in the harbor of Havana the obvious importance and extent of American commerce, and my inquiries from residents here, suggest one or two inquiries as to the observance of American laws in forports. One reason why our ships experience s many difficulties here is because our own laws are so fre-quently violated in the shipment of crews and the sailing f ships. Sometimes a crew is shipped after the clearance of the vessel, and no true record appears of the crew This is in violation of law at home and abroad. The vessel arrives here with one state of fact upon the record, and another in the ship itself. There is a crew of twenty reported, and there may be a crew of thirty in fact. The captain of the port discovers the discrepancy and demands explanation; or, it may be, imposes a fine of \$25 for each delinquency. Again, our laws require that twothirds of an American ship's crew shall be American sea men, but in reality not one-third of our sailors are Americans by birth or naturalization. To evade the laws they purchase American protection papers, and pass themselves tuguese, Spaniards, Danes, Germans, English, and Swede all have such papers, and they are purchased at home for fifty cents each. Recently a whole crew came to Havana arate you. And although the relations of friend-which exist among all nations, and which we ought speak English! They refused to work, were discharged by the consul for insubordination, and the fact was re vealed that they were in possession of purchased papers. The captain of the port called upon the captain of the would take the negroes from port when he left the har-bor. The captain of the map declared that he had no negroes on board. The captain of the port presented the American papers to prove that he had. The shipmaster appealed to the consul, and the consul referred to the ip's papers, where upon the record stood the two negroes fine. This was not an uncommon case; and with a dis-position to obey the law at home and the law of the country where the ship arrives, there would be comparatively few difficulties in foreign ports.

Power here is no great respecter of persons, and the subordinate, if not paid, compels each man to feel the rigor of the law. Two days since the black driver of the merican Consul was found leading his horses to be shod upon the wrong side of pasco, outside of the gates. Withounce the arrival of the long-expected steam propeller out notice or warning of any sort the police took the Great Britain, from Australia, at Liverpool. As she sailed horses from the ignorant but innocent driver, sent them from Melbourne on January 4, her market and emigration to the station, and the Consul paid a fine of \$8, which was imposed by the Comisario. The Government would hardly have permitted this affront if it had known of the occurrence, and from all accounts there is daily a multi-103,000 ounces Australian gold, and £80,000 in the hands of passengers, making together, about three million dollars. Among the passengers who returned home by this or to travel upon more than a few streets. A foreigner i presumed to know every thing, and to be always en regle

THE EXODUS TO THE FAR WEST .- There is a vast emi gration to Oregon and California (principally to the latter pure gold which he picked up himself, weighing eight State) the present season from the Northwestern States The Illinois State Register says it is sure that Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will send as many beyond the moun sailing vessels arrived at London the week preceding the tains this year as in any previous year, and we hear of sailing of the steamer, from Australia, with \$1,650,000 no falling off in any other quarters. The Register says

"A new feature in this movement westward is seen silver. The exports of the week were about \$1,200,000 this season. Hundreds of men who have made fortunes in the aggregate. Silver continues to go to China and in California and returned here during last fall and sum-British India, but attention is called by the papers to the mer are among those going out, most of them taking fine trains of wagons, cows, mules, and horses in droves, nearly all purchased by money obtained at the mines. The excitement in the Australian trade and emigration Thus we see that our people who sell these products are

CAPITAL IN SOUTH CAROLINA. - The Charleston News speaking of the growing prosperity of that State, says planters are now very generally free from debt, and that LETTERS OF CREDIT.—The London Times has a report of a case of some interest to travellers abroad. An Ame-

SPIRIT-RAPPING MACHINES .- We learn from the Jour nal of Commerce that the spirit-rapping imposture is made to operate upon the public credulity by differen Shortly afterwards a house which had some disputed ac- means, and the curiosity, not to say excitement, which it counts with him lodged an attachment with the London awakens in some communities at the North presents sale of the letter, upon the plea that the transaction was sale of the letter, upon the plea that the transaction was a simple deposite, and that the money so attached still belonged to the person who had paid it to them, and that manufactured to order at an establishment in New York. responsibility until they came under acceptance. The thick board, but concealed within a cavity in the latter is a small apparatus with a kind of bammer for producing pury found that the money passed absolutely to the gar-nishees in exchange for their credit; that it simultane-ously ceased to be the defendant's, and consequently was kind in the floor to enable the operator to produce the raps by means of galvanism. It is probable that quite a number of these machines are in use.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD. -The Louisville lady called upon Dr. Gibbs for half a pint of alcohol to Nashville Railroad Company have made large and favor-Journal states, authoritatively, that the Louisville and put with some camphor gum, and he, after mixing the able negotiations for money, through their chief engineer two in a scientific manner, furnished her with the same. in London; that they have been successful in obtaining The knowledge of this violation coming to the ears of all the subscriptions asked for in every county on the part of the contract of the contr certain law-abiding citizens, legal proceedings were instituted against him. The facts were proved as above, but vidson county and Nashville, the southern terminus of the counsel for the prosecution contended that this was a the road; that they have closed a contract with Messrs case of furnishing mixed liquors contrary to the statute, Morton, Seymour & Co. for the entire completion of the and the doctor was fined \$10 and costs, amounting to road in a period not to exceed two years and a half, and that the work will be commenced on the first Monday in

> A LARGE TROUT .- Mr. Thomas Dowd, of East Hartford, showed us on Tuesday a fine salmon trout, weighing seven and a quarter pounds. It was taken by John Irving and and a quarter pounds. It was the mouth of the George Risley, on the 11th instant, at the mouth of the Hockanum river, where it empties into the Connecticut, about two miles below Hartford. It is a beautiful and delicious fish, and the largest ever caught in this region.

LIBERIA.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN. We give below portions of a letter from Mr. GERAED RALSTON, of London, to his friend, Mr. Elliott Cresson, of this city, enclosing an interesting communication from President ROBERTS to the former. The whole of this correspondence will be read with pleasure by the friends of African Colonization, and the facts and views presented by the writers will be found highly instructive by all

London, March 16, 1853.

I send you on the other side a very interesting letter from President Roberts, by which you will see that Bel gium has now acknowledged the independence of Liberia This makes three royal Governments (Belgium, Great Britain, and Prussia) and two imperial ones, (Brazil an France.) altogether five, which acknowledge Liberia while our Republic refuses to recognise this sister (or rither daughter, because the Liberians are our own courtrymen) Republic, Liberia. This is very unfortunant This must alienate Liberia from the mother country, particularly when England is doing the impossible to court and please Liberia, and is extending her commercial relation and business transactions in every possible manner.

please Liberia, and is extending her commercial relation and business transactions in every possible manner.

The President and the lady Presidentess, being treated here with the utmost possible respect and consideration were sent home in one of her Majesty's steam-frigated and landed safely at Monrovia, having enjoyed the bepossible accommodations, and the most kind and courtous treatment, (all free of expense,) from the captain all officers of this ship of war. There are regular steames that go once a month from Plymouth to Monrovia, and there are other steamers on the way to the Cape of dod Hope that call at Monrovia once a month to leave purchandise and passengers; so that you may say there are two half-monthly or fortnightly steamers going regularly between this country and Liberia.

These frequent and rapid (only twenty-two or twety-three days) conveyances are a wonderful increase of cim-

These frequent and rapid (only twenty-two or twezy-three days) conveyances are a wonderful increase of commerce and business relations, and if continued a low years longer, without any competition from the Urter States, there will be a complete monopoly of the traden of influence over the people of Liberia. What our to ernment should do immediately is to recognise the my pendence of Liberia in the most gracious manner; sible; to establish a line of monthly steamers between Norfolk and Monrovia; and for Virginia to make her nual subscription toward transporting emigrants to beria so available as that it would be efficient for the-pose it was intended for. These three receives pose it was intended for. These three measures w immediately restore the lost ground we have sustained the coast of Africa, and would be of incalculable up in promoting the colonization plan, and increasing trade with Africa. Pray tell me what is the prospet the new Administration of Gen. Pierce being favorate

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, JANUARY 24, 18 My DEAR SIR: I have the nonor to acknowledge receipt of your interesting favor of the first of Decer last, and am greatly obliged to you for the informal it contains respecting the visit of Capt. Lynch, Usd States navy, to this coast, for the purpose of reconssance, &c., preparatory to a more minute inspectiond survey of the country at some not very distant peri I agree with you that this movement on the part de United States Government seems to indicate someng good for Liberia. Depend upon it, sir, the time habw come when the United States, as a Government, mudo something for Liberia, if it be expected that their cims will avail themselves of the impress to the company of the states. will avail themselves of the immense trade which awill avail themselves of the immense trade which a-pidly springing up in this part of Africa. There che no question that the British fully understand and are-ciate the importance of this great outlet for British an-factures; and be assured her Majesty's Governmentill spare no pains to increase British interests in this ar-ter. Indeed, they are now laying the foundation a trade between Liberia and England that will, in sw

years, astonish the most sanguine.

Already the new line of African steamers is beging Aready the new line of African steamers is beging to tell well; the first two steamers have brought ci-derable freight for this place and Grand Bassa; all land here, of course; and I understand pretty large ordersll be forwarded by the present mail for British merchane; and is it not very clear that when commercial intercese and business relations shall have been once establish between Liberian and English merchants, it will beceedingly difficult to divert them into other chann? On my arrival I found that public matters here hach undergone any material change; some pecuniary emrassments existed, and the chiefs of the neighborhoof Little and Grand Cape Mount had involved themselvin a war, and had given the Government here some trove. hope, however, shortly that all these will be overce. with respect to Capt. Lynch, I would remark that m making arrangements to afford him every facility inr-rying out the objects of his mission. I look for him alst daily. He came from Tenerific to the Gambia in thist steamer "Forerunner," where he met the United Ses ship "John Adams." bound to this place, via Sra Leone, and joined her to make the remainder one

I see that General Pierce has been elected by an prwhelming majority. Will he carry out the views one present Administration in regard to Liberia? Emamust, in some way, come to the aid of the society. The expeditions, with about 400 immigrants, have arrid here during the present month, and we are daily expect two others; one from New Orleans and the other in Savannah. The resources of the society are too limit to meet the applications now being made for passages Liberia; and I notice that the amount they hoped to from McDonough's estate is lost to them. But the car of colonization is gaining favor in all parts of the Unio and I doubt not will, in some way, be sustained. I ye terday received an official communication from his Excelency Sylvain Van de Wyer, announcing the recognitio of the independence of Liberia by the Belgian Government. Mrs. Roberts begs you will accept her thanks for the Illustrated London News you were good enough to send her, and sends you many kind regards.

Yours, truly,

J. ROBERTS. of colonization is gaining favor in all parts of the Unic

GOLD BARS .- The editor of the Baltimore Patriot ha seen at Adams & Co.'s two gold bars, issued under Mr Hunter's act; one weighs 2201 oz., and is worth when coined \$4,482.45, and the other 11 42-100 oz., worth \$233.54. The following description of it will be read with interest :

U. S. MINT, APRIL 16, 1858. The bars of fine gold issued by the mint are required by law to contain a designation of the weight and fine ness, and these accordingly are stamped upon them. The label, which is also glued to the bar, is not of any legal value, but is a mere memorandum of information, which it was supposed an owner might wish to have, namely, as to the contents of the bar, in value, and as to the nett amount which would be paid if the bar were afterwards returned to the mint. The label accordingly states: first, the gross value, or the amount in dollars which can be made from the bar, at which value it is paid out to the owner; secondly, a statement is made of the deduction of a half per cent which will be levied for the expense of coining in case the bar is returned to the mint for that purpose; thirdly, the nett amount which can consequently be realized in coin at the mint. The last amount contitutes the cash value below which the bars should never be sold, as they can always be realized at that rate at the mint, and hereafter at the New York assay office. For purposes of export, for sale to manufacturers and other commercial purposes, they should have a still higher value, varying according to the circumstances of the

FROM THE PLAINS .- The Fort Smith Herald of the 2d nstant has an account of Indian warfare on the Plains as follows -

" We learn from a Shawnee, by the name of Sam Hill that a party of Delawares, Kickapoos, and Shawnees cam into the neighborhood known as the North Fork of the Canadian, bringing intelligence of several fights with the Pawnees, Delawares, and Kickapoos. It appears that about the 1st of March a party of Pawnee Mahas stee some horses from a hunting party of Delawares, on the waters of the Washita. The Delawares followed thea, retook the horses, and killed one Pawnee. A few days afterwards several horses were stolen from another pary of Delawares by the Pawnees, and were followed by the Delawares, the horses recovered, and four Pawnees killed A number of horses were stolen from the Kickapoos by the same Indians. The Caddoes wrested the horses from them, and killed three of the Pawnees. None on the other side were killed. Trails of the Pawnees were dis covered crossing the Washita going towards the

A horrible scene was presented at the Tombs, New York, on Monday morning. One of the keepers of the prison having, about six o'clock, opened a cell in which were incarcerated five men for being intoxicated on Sunday, he found three of them dead and a fourth writhing in fits. He promptly gave the alarm, and a physician was sent for, who examined the men and pro them dead. The fourth man was very weak and not ex pected to live.

We learn that the proprietors of the different Fishing Shores on the Potomac have raised a fund, which is to b employed in paying the expenses of a clipper, to cruiss up and down the river, in order to see that the laws are enforced against those fishing by the use of sill nets.

[Alexandria Gazette.]